COTHER N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAYTHEATER Broadway .- FIZARES -AIDES.

BOWRS Y TERATRE, Bowery Four HETERS - ROBERT

NIBLO'S. Broadway-AAPHODEL- ITALIAN BRIGANDS. BURTON'S, Chambers street. Sussetter function one Clouds. The Fillingers for Sunsy.

RATIONAL THEATRE thatham street Planton and

WALLACK STHEATRE, Broadway- Heads on Tails-METROPOLITAN T PATRE THE HUNCHBACK-ALL

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Who SPRANG FIRST

WOOD'S MINSTREL HAI L. 444 Broadway - ETHIOFIAN MINSTERLAY AND BURLERQUE OPENA. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTREES. - MECHANICS

STUY VERANT INSTITUTE, 650 Broadway - SAMDYORD'S

PRANCONUS HIPPODROME, Madison Square- Ques-

New York, Tuesday, September 19, 1854.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK HEZALD—EDITION FOR EUROPA. The Canard mail steemship Africa, Capt Harrison, will

Foe mails will close in this city at half past ten s'clock in the morning.

The HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New Your Banaup will be received at the following

places in Europe:—
Lavenpoot... John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Longoot... Edwarf's, 'andford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Paris.... Livingsion, Wells & Oo., 8 Place de la Bource

contents of the European edition of the HEMALE will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and to the hour of

publication

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship North Star, Capt. - will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The NEW YORK WRENLY HERALD, California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as carly as possible.

By the arrival of the steamship Ottawa at Quebec we have received three days later intelligence from Europe, a brief summary of which may be found under the telegraphic head. There is nothing o the slightest interest from the seat of war. The Austrians had entered Bucharest, and issued a proelemation calculated to conciliate the inhabitants, and reconcile them to a change of masters. The diplomats were progressing in the liveliest manner; but amid the report and contradictions, the admis cione and denials, it is utterly impossible to secertain with any degree of accuracy how far they had advanced towards the solution of the problem under consideration. At Mad id the public tranquillity had been restored without the effusion of blood. In commercial point of view the news by this arrival is very important, though not unexpected. The mar kets for headstuffs was very dull, and a decline in

The stranship Atlantic, from Liverpool for this port, is now in her thirteenth day out. Her arrival msy, therefore, he hourly expected. By her we shall receive advi es one day later than those brought by the Ottawn.

prices and been experienced.

en suppressed by decree.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th inst. contain details of the pews from the City of Mexico to the 4th, but our telegraphic accounts, and the copious translations and correspondence that we published yesterday, have anticipated them. The fate of Count Raousset de Boulbon still remained an uncertainty. All of the party of pal instigators of the revelt, were sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The leaders were to be tried according to existing laws, and there is, there fore, no doubt but they will forfeit their lives. A body of two thousand Swiss mercenary troops was daily expected at Vera Craz, intended probably to replace the thirteen squadrons of the army that have

The letter of our Brownsville (Texas) correspendent, published elsewhere, contains some import ant and highly interesting news from Northern Mexioo. It appears that Coionels Barberena and Zetina escaped from the goard which was escorting them to Matamoras, on the 26th ult., after they had been in solitary confinement for forty days. General Galloso had marched a large reinforcement to Matamoras from Vera Cruz and Tampico, and Gen, Cruz had left Matamoras with three hundred infantry and two pieces of artillery, for the purpose it was said, of dispersing the rebels ; but he an peared to be in little hurry to meet them. Gen. Well had embargoed the boats plying between Brownsville and Matamoras, but afterwards permit sed them to resume their trips. It appears that the revolutionists abandoned Victoria after sustaining a seige by a very superior force gallantly. Other interesting news items are given.

IRISE CITIZEN SOLDIERS. The Governor of Massachusetts has disbanded the Bay State Artillery, a military company of Boston, composed mainly of naturalized Irishmen, for insub ordination. The difficulty grew out of a disturbance which occurred between the companies that received the Montgomery Geneds of this city on the or asion of their visit to Boston. This is the second instance of the disbanding of an Irish military company to

What State. APPAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday after moon. A paper from the Counsel of the Corpora tion was re eived, in which that officer gives it as his opinion that the resolution increasing the sala ries of the Receiver of Taxes and his subordinate is filegal. Several unimportant propositions were considered, and the Board adjourned till Thursday

The Board of Alderman were in session last even S g, and the report of the proceedings, which may be found elsewhere, is unusually interesting. The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is a valuable document. There have been hree handred and eighty five fires during the pass year, involving a loss of property in buildings and merchandise amounting to \$2,900,284. The Chief recommends the adoption of several important im provements in the department that are worthy of stentive consideration.

The greater portion of last evening was spent by the Board of Councilmen in usoless debate upon frivolous matters, consequently very little business of importance was transacted. A resolution was adopted making provision for the salaries of the efreet inspectors employed by the Board of Health last spring. A resolution was offered making an additional approp lation of \$90,000 for the construction of public buildings, the pas of Pire Depart ment, and for the construction of roads, which wareferred. A petition was presented from the police men of the city praying for an increase of salary No other business of any note was transacted.

It is a favorable symptom for the peace of the city when professed pugilists esort to the course fuerend a "twenty foot ring" to settle their differences"

NEW YORK HERALD. | Ling, who recently had the fraces with Hyer, during which a bys ander was shot in the arm, has been held to ball in \$1 000 to answer. As an offset, Ling has pre erred a complain against Hyer of assaul and battery.

THE RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS. We hav received br of details of this affair. It appears that the riot origina ed in a quarrel between some citizens and several Irish watchmen, who were assisted by their countrymen. Both parties were sell armed, a d fought broughout the night of the 11th instant with great determination. The reports of the killed and wounded are very conflicting. despatch received last night states that riotons de monstrations still continued, and the greatest bitterness prevailed between the opposing parties. The Mayor had issued a proclamation enrolling the citizens for the preservation of public order.

A M SSING STEAMSHIP. The steamship City of Philadelphia left Glasgow on the 30th ult. for Philadelphis, and she is cones quently out several days over her regular time. Some anx ety is manifested for her safety.

POLITICAL MATTERS. here was a democratic semonstration at Philadelphia las evening, ostens bly for the purpose of cel-bracing the adoption of the federal constitution, but in eality to pull up General Pierce and his coadjutors. It passed off with great eciat, amid a

benium display of pyrotechnics.
In another column we publish the rejoinder of Mr. Abjah Mann, Jr., to the reply of Mr. Ludlow, soft stell candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship. This is a very pretty quarrel, but we have no space to day to enter into any remark- upon its merits.

STATE OF THE MARKETS -- COAL FROM NOVA EOOTIA. Flour was heavy yesterday, but without change of moment for common brands, while fancy and extra qualities were again, 12 c. a] 25c. per barrel lower. Corn sold at easier rates, and closed at 80c. a 8220., chiefly, however, at about 81c. a 81 c. for sound. Heavy Chicago oats sold at 59c., and rye at \$1 23. Cotton was firm, with moderate sales.

Three cargoes of coal from Nevs Scotis, consigned to Mr. Arthur Leary, have reached here since the publication of the reciprocity treaty in this and other papers. He claimed yesterday to enter the whole free of duty; but the Collector refused to let him do so, on the ground that be had received no instructions from Washington, and supposed that none would be given until the treaty was ratified by the Canadian and Nova Scotia authorities. M Leary, however, took a different view of the subject, considering that all treaties the ratifications o which were exchanged, and official publication made thereof, at once became the supreme law of the land, and paid the duties under protest, holding the federal government responsible, and expects it to refund the money.

What Has the Administration Done for the Country !- The Record.

There is a species of impudence which approaches the sublime, and it would seem as if the organs of the present administration intended to monopolize it. Mistaking the cessation of denunciation on the part of the public against the Pierce Cabinet for a silent acquiescence in their conduct, instead of construing it rightly as merely the silence of contempt, the central penny whistle, the Union, waxes bold, and in a recent number actually challenges admiration for the acts of its masters, and the able manner in which the government has been administered for the last year and a half. It might be supposed that the daily accounts from the several States of the repudiation of almost every man tainted, or supposed to be, with friendship to the spoilsmen at Washington. would convey an unmistakeable notice to these unfortunates that their days are numbered; but perhaps, like eels, they are accustomed to being skinned and now don't mind it. Lost to shame, they endeavor to keep affoat by the most bald falsehoods, and to stifle the truth by their brazen din.

The Union, in samming up the acts of the administration, for which it claims in their behalf, public applause, gives the following inventory: -That they have made numerous treaties; that, unlike their predecessors, they have not equandered the public money; that Galphinism and Gardnerism have not succeeded with them; and, lastly, that they did not oppose the Nebraska bill. With regard to the treaties which have been

can be claimed by Gen. Pierce's Cabinet. Gen. Gadsden made a treaty with Santa Anna, according to instructions from Washington, and the Senate rejected it. Under the pressure. however, of ten millions plunder, and the lobbying of the Ritchen Cabinet, a treaty was patched up, and the plunder secured. The next treaty which the Union has claimed credit for, is the Japan convention. But so far from the Pierce administration being deserving of credit for that, it did all it could to prevent it, and to destroy the whole expedition. Last winter, Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, wrote to Commodore Perry that the present administration did not approve of the object for which he was sent to the Pacific, that they did not think it could result in anything but the most humiliating failure, and directed him to return home at once, and to send the ships to New York and Boston without delay. It was an unconditional order, intended evidently to convey a censure upon the folly of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster in sending Commodore Perry to Japan. and marking that censure by breaking up the expedition, and ordering the Commodore home almost in disgrace. Fortunately for the honor of the country and the interests of commerce. Commodore Perry did not receive this dispatch in time, and he was therefore enabled to carry out the programme laid down by Mr. Webster And yet, in the face of these facts,-for Secre tary Dobbin's despatch has been published—the Union and the administration claim this treaty as their victory! As for the Reciprocity treaty, it was forced upon the President, and it is known that but for the most strennous exertions of parties interested in its passage, it would never have seen the light. The treaty with Russia was presented by Mr. Stockel, the Rus. sian Minister; and the only merit which General Pierce can lay claim to in this connection, is in not refusing to send to the Senate a convention which accorded us unasked the fullest rights as neutrals. This sums up the list of treaties, and no one, unless the merest sycophant, can say that it shows a single circumstance creditable to the diplomatic skill of the

administration. As for the second branch of the laudations, that the administration have not squandered the public money, it is only necessary to look at the footing up of the appropriation bills. and to observe that millions more are required for the expenses of the government than were ever before asked in a time of profound peace. In every department an increased expenditure has been demanded. Corruption stalks abroad. Money from the public treasury is lavished to subsidize the press and to buy up starvling scribblers. With regard to Galphinism, that term arose in consequence of a bill for the relief of Galphin having been im properly and corruptly taken out of its order on the Clerk's dosk of the House of Representa-

tives, and passed. The last session witnessed even a grosser irregularity, in the alteration of the text of a bill in the Clerk's office. True, the parties to it did not make out so well as in the Galphin case, because Congress, discovering out the fraud, promptly repealed the bill. But in this only did the case differ from that of Galphin, as far as fraud was concerned. Yet the immaculate Clerk of the House has the impudence to claim credit in the Union for a fact which was only due to an accidental discovery of his own improper conduct.

Upon several occasions the organ has claimed for its masters the credit of convicting Gardner and exposing the rands of that unfortunate man. The truth, however, is that the proceedings against Gardner were instituted by Mr. Fillmore, and the prosecution was pressed to a conclusion under the direction of a whig District Attorney appointed by the last administration. The only consideration this efficient officer met with at the hands of the present administration, was to remove him from office. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the claim

so quietly and gingerly put forth by the Union, that the administration "did not op. pose the Nebraska bill." This is certainly a great coming down from the claim formerly set up, that General Pierce was the father of that measure. The backing and filling of the Cabinet upon that bill, is well known to the country. The columns of the Union, when the matter was first broached, ecord the shuffling of Gen. Pierce; and such men as Douglas, Richardson, Hunter, and even Breckenridge, might safely be called on the stand to testify to the alarm which was felt by the occupant of the White House, and the wretched attempts he made to escape the responsibility of adopting some decided course. And it was only when the country began to look into Gen. Pierce's antecedents in New Hampshire, that he found it necessary to adopt the national principles enunciated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to wipe out the recollection of his abolition proclivities and his Atwood speeches. With no higher ambition than to try and hit the popular side of every question, it is no wonder that in all the acts of the present administration it is impossible to discover a single thought which commends itself to our esteem, or a higher sentiment than the most grovelling and ignoble ambition might naturally inspire.

Having thus done justice to the claims of the administration, modestly put forth by their paid organ, it may be profitable to mention what has not been accomplished. With a treasury full to repletion, it was expected that some steps would be taken for a modification of the tariff. Yet, beyond a confused scheme, submitted by Mr. Guthrie, which, even if acted upon, would not materially have lowered the duties, nothing has been done. We have been told that the army and the navy require to be reorganized, to become efficient. Has anything been done in that direction? Much was expected in the way of opening a communication to the Pacific across the country. But how studiously has all responsibility been avoided upon this subject. Who can tell whether the President is in favor or opposed to the government extending aid in the construction of such road? What has been done to expedite the mails, or to revise and amend the present Ocean Mail service? What has become of the improvement of our national harbors and rivers In a word, has any real, positive benefit been accomplished by the present administration, and if so, what is it?

Coming into office with a Congress elect so trong as to make the opposition appear more like a faction than a party, General Pierce has managed, at the close of the first session of that Congress, to prove not only his atter unfitness for the position to which he was accidentally and ignorantly elevated, but has so conducted himself as to divide and distract the party which elected him, and render their defeat in November a foregone conclusion. This is the charge upon which the people have tried and convicted him, and history will ratify the verdict. Opposed to the lies of the hireling scribblers of the pap-fed organs, will be recorded the election returns; and the total disintegration of the democratic party at the present time will be pointed to as the handwriting on the wall which will warn future Presidents of the propriety of being honest in their principles and firm in their policy-of the danger of organs, and the necessity of administering the government, not for the benefit of spoilsmen and Kitchen Cabinets, but for the welfare of the country, so as to secure the respect and confidence of men whose support could not be purchased by plunder, but would be commanded by an honest administration and a fearless Executive.

THE LATE FASHIONABLE SEASON AT NEW-PORT.-We give a place in our columns to-day to a curious article from the Newport Mercury upon the failure of the late fashionable season at that place. The hotels were filled to overflowing the boarding houses were overrun with guests, and yet the fashions did not pay. The editor begins to cast about him for a more retiable business than the summer fashions for the support of Newport. Her trade has been taken away to New York and Boston beyond recall, and the flummeries of the fashionable season afford but a brief and precarious means of sub sistence. Manufactures are the only resource and the editor recommends the introduction of manufactures, beginning with the experiment of zine paint. Whiskey would, perhaps, be a more profitable article, but for the existence o the Maine Liquor law. Zinc paint, then, being the article, let the experiment be tried. Call for information upon our Maine Law contempo raries of this city engaged in the zinc mines of New Jersey. They know all about it, and may sell out upon reasonable terms. Paint ought to be a cash article at Newport.

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS ON NEBRASKA .- We publish this morning the synopsis of a home peech of Gen. Cass on the Nebraska bill. The argument is the plain constitutional one of the fundamental doctrine of squatter sovereignty. It is, however, very evident that General Cass, while maintaining the great doctrine of State rights in behalf of the domestic institutions of the South, is anxious to conciliate as far as possible the anti-slavery sentiments of his constituents. He rejoices that his residence is in a free State. What can he mean by this except that his own anti-slavery instincts are so strong that it would be uncomfortable for him to live in a slaveholding State. If this is the way in which the Michigan democracy intend to fight the abolition coalitionists, there will be but little left for either the administration or Gen. Cass to boast of in the results of the spproaching election. The case looks dublous

ANOTHER CHORD BROKEN. -- In the last speech of John C. Calhoun to the United States Senate, he spoke of the divisions between many of the Protestant churches North and South as the snapping of so many chords which had served to bind the two sections of the Union together. From the proceedings which we publish to-day of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, another of these chords has been violently broken. The Board in question has cut loose from and repudiated the South on account of the institution of slavery. In other words, this religious board, whose object is the diffusion of the doctrines of "peace and good will to men," has joined the seditions societies of the abolitionists in exciting jealousies, hatred, animosities, and a final rupture between the North and the South. They are in favor of reclaiming the Fejees, but they have declared war against the Southern slaveholder. He is beyond the charity which is extended to the savage cannibal.

The Ecening Post, true to its abolition pro clivities, rejoices at the resolutions which this missionary society have adopted. Our cotemporary says that the Southern States will be no loss to the cause, for that of \$305,279 contributed to the society in 1853, only \$8,680 were from the slaveholding States. To be sure this is a mercenary spoilman's view of the matter; but it would be well if the mischief rested here. These proceedings of this Board indicate the active progression of the religious anti-slavery sentiment in the North, and sustain the views of Mr. Calhoun in the importance which he attached to these religious movements. Make abolitionism the religion of the North, and the constitution must succumb to "the higher law." By the year 1856 the South will discover the necessity of a new constitutional national union party. At present. the political leaders of the South are absorbed in the spoils. When the feast is over they will appreciate their position.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS. -A story has been going the rounds that Senator Douglas lately wrote a letter, in which he used the following strong language concerning Mr. Yates, a candidate for Congress in Illinois: Beat the damned little pup, cost what it will and it will learn him to leave my business alone. The Cleveland Plaindealer says :-

Douglas never wrote such a line. Senator Douglas does not swear. He never was heard to use profase language. He is a professor of religion, prays in his family, and is a model man, morally. All his personal acquaintences bear testimony to this.

Now, we are not aware that Judge Douglas is a professor of religion; but we rather incline to the opinion that he makes no professions of anything of the kind. A year or two ago, while abroad upon his European tour, it was reported here that a distinguished Senator of the United States had held several very interesting interviews with some of the cardinals at Rome. and that it was believed he would very soon become a shining light of the Holy Catholic Church; but as this expectation was never confirmed, there must have been some mistake in the matter. On the other hand, from his late controversy with the Protestant clergy of all denominations, on the Nebraska bill, it is evident that he is not in communion with any of their churchcs. We must conclude, then, however decided he may be in his political opinions, that upon the subject of religion Sepator Douglasis still open to conviction.

CLAY AND WEBSTER-ASBLAND AND GEORGE LAW .- The annexed note from James B. Clay, Esq., which we find in the Lexington Observer, corrects an unfounded report which has some how or other found it way into the Eastern papers:-

papers:—

Mr. Wickinstellear Sir:—I am told that a paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Mr. George Law, of New York, had sent an agent to kentucky to purchase my place, Ashiand, and I have had frequent inquiries as to the truth of the statement. I desirs through your paper to say, that never having offered Ashiand for sale, I presume neither Mr. Law, nor any one else, would venture to offer me the insult of proposing its purchase.

I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't, APHLAND, Sept. 12, 1884.

Was bloomers on the cities hand, that the old.

We observe on the other hand that the old family estate of Daniel Webster, in the town of Franklin, N. H., is advertised for sale. Mr. Fletcher Webster, however, like James B. Clay with Ashland, will doubtless hold fast to Marsh field as a sacred inheritance for his posterity. Well, it is but the difference of a generation or two. "Thus pass away the glories of this world." But what could George Law want with Ashland? We bad supposed that he was too much engaged in revolutionary consignments of old muskets, artillery, and munitions of war, to admit of his entering into any speculations in real estate in Kentucky. It is now manifest that if Mr. Law has sent out an agent to that State, it is for some other object than the purchase of Ashland. What is it? Muskets, perhaps.

FIRE AND Less OF LIFE.—On Sunday night last a fire broke out in a two story frame house, on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Schenck street, owned by Alderman S. C. Jackson. The flames spread to an adjoining tenement, owned by the same geatleman, and another house, owned by Victor Miller. They were occupied by numerous families, who saved very little, if any thing of their effects. The buildings were burnt to the ground. shortly after the fire was discevered, Mr. Flanagan, one of the occupants of the house next to the corner, being aroused by the smoke, got up, and carried out one of his children. The wife let the other down from the window of the second story, and then tried to save herself, but occoming bewildered in the dense smake, and all avenues of sgress having ben shut of by the flames, she fell a victim to the destroying element. Every effort had been made to reach her, but without avail. While Engine No. 2 was running in to take her position on the fire, she came into accidental collision with Engine No. 7, and three men were hadly, but none of them dangerously, injured. Their names are Thomas Hicks, Edward Fogarty and Wm. Carroll. They were taken to the drug store of Mr. Fraus, on the corner of Classon and Ayrtle avenues, and attended to. The total loss will hardly exceed \$3(100, on which there is only \$250 insurance, in the Granite Company, of New York.

The alarm of firegraised yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning of the ruins of the old fire in Ferman street. No additional damage.

Readinnal Panan.—The Fourteenth Regiment, under Col. Jeese C Smith, turned out for parade yesterday. After marching through some of the principal thorough fares, they proceeded to the Washington park, where they were drilled and exercised. They presented a fine, soldierly appearance, and in consequence of the uniformity of dress, made the best above of any regiment in the brigade to which they are attacuted. The Seventy-second Regiment also paraded through the streets previous to leaving the city on a pleasure excursion. They are commanded by Col. Graham, They looked exceedingly well. of egress having been shut off by the flames, she fell a

Police Intelligence.

LING AND TOM HYBR. Ever since the night of the pistol fight between Ling and Hyer, in Philip's saloon, in Mercer street, the for-mer has been so indisposed from the severe beating he, received at the hands of the latter, that an examination of the case before the magistrate was postponed until yesterday, when the case came up before Justice Boyesterday, when the case came up before Justice Bo-gart. Upon hearing the testimony elicited in the case, that magistrate decided that Ling should be held to ball in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge of attempting to kill Charkes Lozier by firing a pistol at him and wounding him in the arm very severely. The ball was immediately forthcoming, and Ling left the court room, not however until he had made a complaint against Typer for an aggravated assault and battery, whereupon a war-rant was issued for his arrest.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SAN JUAN APPAIR.—On the 15th inst., a special bearer of despatches to the British Embassy arrived in Washington, direct from London, with the British government's Brst communication to their Minister ere on the Greytown affair.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

OPENING OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN

THE ADDRESS-THE PERFORMANCE, ETC., ETC. The new and magnificent theatre, on the site of Metro-olitan Hall, was opened to the public last night for the first time. There was an immense audience, nearly every secured place being taken on saturday and about six thousecured place using the transfer of the colline yeaterday and last evening. The sale of tickets was stopped before the play commenced, and many people were obliged to go away without getting a peop at the new house. It is large

nough to sest them all at some other time We have already given a detailed description of the interior of this house, and have only to say that, lest evening, when brilliantly lighted and crowded with an audience which included delegations from all classes of the residents of New York, and many persons from ther cities and towns who had been drawn hither by the event, it presented a scene of unparalleled beauty. The entrance from Broadway deserves high praise, and the front of the house delighted everybody. Punctually at the appointed hour the stage manager, Mr. Etynge, apseared and speke, with "good accent," the alutatory address, written by Jonas B. Phillips, Esq.

peared and spake, with "good accent," the folks substatory address, written by Jonas B. Phillips, E. As the bold mariner, with honest price, Beholds his bark first launch'd upon the tide, And spreads her sails unto the wooing brease. To speed her course upon the trackless seas, So we, this night start on our new career, And bid our friends and patrons welcome here; An earnest welcome! for your smiles unpart. New energy and hope unto the heart; Assuring us that we shall be repuid. For this, the bold adventure we have made: For bold it is, while here so many chain. Your patronage to fortune and to fame. When daily, as it seems, new templer rise Beneath the magic wane of enterories; Proving how nobly this enlighten'd age. Appreciates the value of the stage: The school of morals and of art rein'd, Which strengthens, while it slevates the mind.

"No pent up Utical" our zeal confines, The light of genius universal stimes; "Its of the world, and to the world belongs, For to our favor'd land in eager throngs. His votaries come to win ranown from you Who thus the drams's golden age renew! This temple here we dedicate to-night, And your support and patrenage invite; We'll win your favor by deer talone, And in our zeal to please, will yield to none. Bere shall the classic drams, as of yore, Be faithfully interpreted once more: Here, munic shall assert her sweet control, "The soul of science, and the queen of soul!" While useful pirith and wit, and dance and song, Shall gally speed the langhing hours along, Sustained by you, this temple must become The city's pride—the drams's favor'd home! The treasures of past agos we'll unfold. Ano in our minime soune, ye shall behold

The city's pride—the drams's favor'd home!
The treasures of past ages we'll unfold,
Ano in our mimic seene, ye shall behold
Embodied here, the spirite of that age,
When hero, stateman, patriot and sage,
Proclaim'd to all the world, this land should be
Forever glorious, independent, free!
And now, good friends, I have a word to say,
Ere we are summon'd to commence the play,
For those who here to night present their claim
To your approval, and to future fame.
Oh! greet them kindly—they are strangers here.
And let your smiles their honest efforts cheer.
To those well-known already—they will find
A welcome as of ever—warm and kind.
Old favorites: New candidates are here!
Echold, and greet them with one hearty cheer!
—(Curtain rises—Company discovered on the sta

-(Curtain rises—Company discovered on the stage)
With this good crew, we'll crowd on ev'ry sail—
Hope at the helm—"there's no such word as tail!" The address was received with high favor by the au dience, and there was a tremendous burst of applause

when the ladies and gentlemen of the company were

discovered." After the address came the "Star Spangled Banner solo and chorus, with orchestral accompaniment, and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," sung by a very pretty girl, with a sweet and powerful voice. Then the sussets gave us a new and strikingly effective dance, the Pas des Drapeau National, which made a great hit, and raised the enthusiasm of the audience to fever heat. The "Lady of Lyons" followed. Miss Dean was warmly received, and when Mr. Eddy appeared, he received most enthusiastic reception. The HERALD readers have been treated to many criticisms on this piece, and we do not purpose to give them another. It was well enough -Mr. Eddy, Miss Pean, Mrs Archbold, Mrs. Jor dan, Mr. Boniface, Mr. Thompson, Mr. L. Mestayer, were all well up in their parts. The stock actors must wait, however, for a final verdict until a more favor-bie oppor

talking and so forth, that not much attention was paid to the performance. The house is beautiful and comfortable, and excellent both for sight and sound. Th scenery, properties, furniture, &c , is all excellent, and the act drop, by a young American artist, Mr. J. E. Hayes, received a great deal of merited approbation Its inauguration last night was a triumph for the ma nagers, Mersrs. Willard and Etyage, and for Trimble, the architect, who was almost overwhelmed with congratu

THE NEW PANTOMIME AT NIBLO'S. "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," a new pantomime, by Jerome Ravel, was performed at Niblo's last night for the first time. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and presented a brilliant appearance. After a short piece, entitled the "Brigands," and an "Almande

a Trois" by Miles. Victorine, Frank, Natalie, Tillman

and M. Paul Brillant, the curtain rose on the first scene of "Asphodel." There is, properly speaking, no plot in the piece, and it is almost entirely dependent on the transformations and tricks for its interest. The story is briefly told .—Babolin, a cobbler's apprentice, is the hero and like all heroes, is, of course, in love. The object of his affection is named Zee, who, in accordance with established precedent, is faithful to him in the midst of adversity, although a rich suitor, rejoicing in the rather singular cognomen of Turias, is ready to cast his large fortune at her feet and to make himself her slave for life—in other words, her devoted bushand Her father, Rigobert, who both makes and mende shoes, favors the rich suitor, and frowns upon the pretensions of the poor but ardent lover, so that the char of Babolin at the commencement are rather unfavorable. This, however, was to be expected, for it has been long since decided by an irrevocable decree that the course of true love never shall run smooth. Baboliu being a clever tractions—qualities indispensable in the romantic lover —has secured the protection of that powerful delty Cupid, who relieves him from all his difficulties. While tigobert is intent on marrying his daughter to Turisif, to finds his wife engaged in an amour with a young he finds his wife engaged in an amour with a young cobbler in his employment, named Babilas." From this the reader will see that he has enough for one man to do. Now it so happens that, from some reason or other not explained by the author, the three cobblers, Babilas, Rabolin, and Rigobert, have attracted the particular attention of Asphodel, King of the Demons, who exerts all his supernatural powers to get them into his possession. For this purpose he leaves his abode among the clouds, the cobbler's house in the disguise of a notary. Having atroduced himself to the inmates, he proffers each of them his assistance, on condition that they will swear eternal devotion to him and record the oath in his magic book. Babilas and Rigobert accept the conditions, but Babolin is prevented from doing sos by his protector, Cupid, who flies across the book in the form of a dove, as he is in the act of recording his oath. He afterwards gives Babolin a magic pen, which possesses the most wonderful virtues, and enables him to defeat the machinations of the flend. Asphodel also supplies Babilas and Rigobert with pens, teither of which, however, is so powerius as the presented by Cupid to his protege. Under the magic influence of these, pictures are endowed with life, chairs are made to perform pirouettes, houses apring out of the earth, forests are transformed into ball pens, teither of which, however, is so powerful as that rooms, and other wonderful things take place, in comparison with which the rappings and table tipping of the spiritualists is mere child's play. We have said that the piece has no plot, but it may be some satisfaction

merits deserve, while their persecutors are condemned to endless torments in the infernal abode of Asphodel. The piece is composed of fifteen scenes, all of which are admirably got up. The machinery, however, did not work very well, but this is amost inseparable from a first performance. Altogether, the new pantomime was most successful, and it was no doubt gratifying to its author to be called before the curtain at its termination to receive the well merited applause of the audience. "Asphodel" is destined to have a long run, and may be placed among the best pantomimes produc

to know that the faithful lovers are rewarded as their

BROADWAY THEATRE. PIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. EDWIN FORREST THIS SEASON—HIS SPEECH UPON THE DRAMA. Last evening Mr. Edwin Forrest made his first appear.

ance this season before a New York audience on his faverite stage—the Broadway theatre—and was received with the welcome that was ever wont to meet him. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and obser after sheer greeted the great American actor on his en' trance, and se the play progressed the house cohoed

with the plaudits which his effective delineation Mr. Forrest was ably supported by Mr. Conw

ed. Mr. Forrest was ably supported by Mr. Cons Madame Penist, and at the ent of the play (Rio he was called before the curtain, and on coming a addressed the audience in a speech, which was r with enthusiasm. From the difficulty attending ing in such crowded scenes we are only enabled the following sketch of his observations:

"The tyract, custom," laties and gentlerie made it colligatory on the actor, on occasions i present, to say some words which are not set define. In obedience to that custom I am here befo (Applance.) But what I am to say, and haw I say it, I confess I am somewhat puzzled to deta I know I cannot find words to express the deep tions I am under to you for your undiminished his and, therefore, in words I shall not attempt to that but I will say, "it is in my m-mory located; yo selves shall keep the key of it." Flattering as it liam assemblage unquestionably is, I am not vain to suppose that it is wholly a personal compline to myself. But I see in it sometting more. I see does and ashi ng love of the crama, and that to creditable to your heads as it is creditable to reduce a six and the public is. (great applauce.) all times it has been sus aimed by the wise a virtuous. (Che rs.) It would be impossible for recount all the advantages to the community well regulated as age affords, but as a achool quence alone it never has been equalled. The mitinguished custors of antiquity have acknowledge indebteness to the stage. Demostherse owed provement to Satigras, the rangedian and Cice fessed his obligation to heaves. The preceptor friend and to extern a latter the manager of a 1 (Great applauce.) On the memorable occasion to I refer, Lord Byron said of the era or:

When the loud cry of trumpet Hitdostan Arese to Feaven in her appeal from man,

I refer, Lord Syron said of the era or:

When the lead ore of trumpet Hithostan
Arose to Feaven in her appeal from man,
His was the thunder—his th' avenging rod.
The wrath—the delegated voice of God
Which shoot the nations through his lips—and
Till vanquished secontes frombled as they praise
Let un row hope, heldes and guidemen, that the
of a brighter day for the drama has appeare
trams! which has withsteed the persecutions of
and superstitum. The drama! which has outli
language and the nation which gave it birth. (I
de cheering) The drama! which has survived
cay of empires and of religious (Continued ap
The drama! consecrated as it now is by the di
nium of bakappare, shall descend to all poster
with its voice of ever living truth awaken the s
ing ages. Mr. Forrest then retired amid the most

cheering The new and laughable force of "As Like as Tw

in which Mr. Davidge and Mess J. Gougenheim house in a roar, concluded the evening's entert This evening Mr. Forrest will appear as Rolla. THE OPERA.

GRISI AND MARIO AT CASTLE GARDE Norma'' was given for the fourth time, last te a thin house compared to those which heceded it. There was however, an elegant, far and appreciative audience in attendance, and th gave a capital performance of this chef d Bellini. Grisi's singing and acting as Norma lescribed, and it is one of the greatest lyric matie treats that we have ever enjoyed. On W night "Norma" will be given again, and prof the last time, as the cool night breezes will a the Castle Garden opera season to a close.

The Turf. NATIONAL COURSE, L. I.—FALL MEETIN The fall meeting of the National Jockey Ch

There were two races run, which were finely of The first race was for the Astor House stake year olds, two mile heats, \$500 entrance, \$204
Astor House to give \$500, if two or more sta
which there were four entrance, viz:—Lexington
Nat Blick and Logan The two former did not
in the race, but Nat Blick and Logan made;

But the feature of the day was the race for purse, \$500, mile heats, in which Wild Irish Grath and Seline contended. Wild Irishme race, making the fastest time, with the weight run in the North. The time was 1:47%-1:49% run in the North. The time was 1:474—1:49; Hood, many years ago, it is recorded ran one it two mile race, in 1:46; but that was with catch Wild Iriahman is a finely proportioned horse, with great vigor and spirit. Wher beaten lashe was unwell and undt to run, hence his define is a beautiful 8 by and is very fast; but allast so long in a brush as the other. McGrat in the race, is a powerful young griding, and not considered quite up to the mack in conditi a gallant run yesterday. He ran both his heat 1:50, which is good time on any track and for horse.

1:00, which is good time on any track and for horse.

The attendance at the National was not as lar expected, yet it was good, and would have been it been known that the price of admission to it with the privilege of the grand stand, had bee to one dollar. This fact was inadvertently of the advertisements.

Notwithstanding the fine racing yesterday, the recipient, as the visitors will winges a four between Highlenner, One-Eyed Joe and Little the St. Nicholas Hovel stake; and mile heat bet good once forsine Prescott House stake, mile heat two of the finest fields that were ever brought. In the race between Nat Blick and Logan, the was the favorite at one hundred to airty, be start, and yet no one knew the horse but his circular, and few had ever heard of him before was announced in the stake; but he was by Be that was enough to go upon. Logan was thought of, owing to the poor race he middle of Orleans; and no matter what horse had

posed to him yesterday, the odds would hagainst him. Nat Blick is a very fine colt, nice and is a good and lasting runner.

THE TWO MILE RACE.

First Heal—Logan won the pole, and had a best of the start, but he was soon collared by they ran together for about two hundred yards, latter drew away, and reached the backstrate of lengths ahead. This advantage he kept a round the turn, not allowing Logan to get a until coming up the homestrates, the latter brush and ran coke up to Nat, as he passed the 1:56%. Nat, on the turn, shock Logan off sopesed a gap of three or four lengths, while treased during the remainder of the heat, dezen, coming home bard in hand. Time of 147%; and of the best, 3:54.

Second Heat—the hundred to twenty offer. Boston celt. They had a fine send off, Logan I the turn, and as he ran into the backstreach three lengths in advance. Nat ran up to hamadon House—which seems to be the place a the jockeys to make their quick running—as abort tussle, passed him, and led on to the he a couple of lengths. He passed the stand under a hard pull, keeping Logan two or threehind, which he continued to do to the end last mile 2:05%; and of the heat, 2:59. Log much better race yesterday than he did wit Orleans, having much improved in health a since then. We much doubt, however, if he make a first class race horse.

THE MILE RACE.

First Heat—Wild Linkman was the favorite or

Orleans, having much improved in health since then. We much doubt, however, if make a first class race horse.

THE MILE RAOK.

Pirst Heat—Wild Irishman was the favorité field, and large amounts were staked on the line won the pole, Wild Irishman at McGrath the ourside. Seline had the advar start of about twenty feet, going off at a rate. Wild Irishman and McGrath side and the turn. Wild Irishman then drew away fre but relire would not let him approach he went at the top of his speed down the but could not get an inch closer to the fit fairly ships—such speed was neugr witne Wild Irishman did not lone anything, how ships too; and as he passed the Mansion speed appeared to increase, and on the low began to shut up the daylight between pace was killing, and it seemed impossible the end. One had seen offered on the ran along the backstretch, but now the belirishman began to breathe freely again, as in favor of the horse the reached the if filly as she awang on the homestretch, and cession of astonianing leaps, reached her her and won the heat by a length, in 1471 about thirty yards behind. This is the quever made on Long laiand.

Second Heat—Three to one on Wild Irishman as the homestretch, McGrath pressing hard; the to we to one on the filly beating McGrath the lead, as before; but she got it this to speed, after running one hundred yards, about a length ahead of Wild Irishman as the homestretch, McGrath pressing hard; See kept up her fleetness and the lead until of the lower turn, when Wild Irishman as the homestretch, McGrath pressing hard; for the others to decise. McGrath made a round the turn and up the homestretch, in the latter winning for the others to decise. McGrath made a round the turn and up the homestretch, but of the laws and the lead until of the lower turn, when Wild Irishman as the homestretch, in the latter winning for the others to decise. McGrath made a round the turn and up the homestretch, but of the laws. All hims man and the last until or four lengths in 1.494.

The following is a seamary

Total
SAME DAY—Clab purae \$500, mile heats.
J. B. Miller entered br. c. Wild Irishman, by coe, dam Mary Morris, 4 years old, dress and red.
B. B. Cheatham entered ch. g. McGrath, by coe, dam by John Richards, 4 years old, and white.